THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.

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WASHINGTON.

Two More Cadetship Traffickers Flee from the Wrath to Come.

Bill Introduced to Enforce the Provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Debate on the Funding Bill in the Senate.

A Meaningless Tariff Resolution Adopted in the House.

Probable Action of the Senate Committee in the Georgia Case.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

RESIGNATION OF OTHER CADETSHIP HOARDERS.

Immediately after the news of Babbitt and Tozier's confession, in the house, to-day, the charter for resolutions, in the shape of resignations, was opened, and the opportunity to get in resignations commenced, which was improved by Messrs. Dockery, of North Carolina, and Golladay, of Kentucky. Both these gentlemen, by this truck, escaped the Congressional guillotine by the skin of the teeth. The facts in Golladay's case are, that the committee, on Saturday, recalled Bowling, father of the cadet who was appointed. As first he insisted that no money was paid Golladay, and asked to be discharged that he might go home to have notes in the hands from going to protest, but the committee replied that he would be kept six months in prison if he did not tell what he knew. Upon this he asked to consult with many of his creditors, and on leaving the room went directly to Golladay and reported. Thereupon Golladay left for home and resigned. The case was granted, and at the earliest moment this morning his resignation was announced from the Clerk's desk. The counsel and sureties in this determination to resign, collected all the authorities bearing on the matter to show that no Congressman had the power to deal with any member for irregularities committed while he was a member of a previous Congress.

ANOTHER GUILTY ONE.

To-day the Hon. William Mungen was found to be implicated. The irregularity in his case was the smallest yet developed, as the prize received was only $500. The committee in the case for home consideration is that the boy appointed was the son or a prominent Republican, who crossed Mungen, Mr. Wagner confined himself almost entirely to ascertaining whether the boy appointed was really the son of a Republican, a fact that Mr. Mungen was not aware of till the investigation brought it out.

CASE OF BUTLER, OF TENNESSEE.

The committee has had this case under consideration all day, but asked time to examine the testimony of Lieut. Lyons, a witness, Butler says he can show that General Schofield solicited the appointment of General Tyler's son, and made it a personal matter. Both of these officers had no residence in any particular State. The committee does not regard this evidence as really a feature in the case of the man, but only wish to appear as refusing the request of Mr. Butler.

RESOLUTIONS OF CENSURE.

The committee will report on Dawson to-morrow, and ask for a vote of censure. Some resolution as to the Whittemore case.

BABBITT, OF MISSOURI.

The following is the correspondence which General Butler and Whittemore charged implicated Cadmus and Babbitt in up the last cadet appointment. The first was from London to Colonel Agner, written before the latter had ever seen or heard of Babbitt.

"135 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1869.

"Hon. J. J. Agner:

"DEAR SIR—Mr. Anasdale derive the request examination, I noticed your candidate, Coles, failed on spelling. Mr. Dodge, one of the examiners, is a much more severe than the one recently gone to. I have no doubt that Coles could pass if he had a chance to study a little more. Mr. Dodge will be here again to-morrow, and I will try to have you delay your appointment for June, 1870, till then. Please write me whether you will do this, and I will make some arrangements, mutually agreeable. Also please write me whether you will be in Washington on the 15th inst. I will be there myself. Yours truly, JOHN B. LONDON."

"N.B. *London, New York.*

"P. S.—Since writing the above, I have received a letter from a California friend, whose son I nominated another boy, for Annapolis, in 1867, and who failed to get in. He writes: 'I would see you, and if this one is rejected, decide to appoint my nephew, Babbitt.' Yours, J. B. L."

London then made a suggestion of money for the nomination, as follows, in a letter dated at the Banking House of Cadmus, Damon & Hilliard, New York, October 9:

"DEAR SIR—Your note of November 5 in regard to the appointment to Annapolis has been received. I am about ready to have you nominate my proposition in case you are willing to do so. Please write me whether you will be very glad, as Professor Commander Orton tells me, and as I myself believe, that you can get your boy through. The examination of the young friend should be postponed till the examination of the young friend should fails. Then you could appoint Babbitt. And as regardless of the appointment of Commissioner, My recollection is slightly retarded, and would have to be refreshed by a letter from you. Please write me whether you will be very glad, as Professor Commander Orton tells me, and as I myself believe, that you can get your boy through. The

The Tribune.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.

ILLINOIS RAILROAD BONDS.

We learn from our exchanges that, in most of the cities, villages, hamlets, and towns of the Eastern States, there are persons engaged in selling bonds issued in the names of counties, cities, and towns of this State, in aid of railroads, and which bonds are represented to be "guaranteed by the State of Illinois." So far as these bonds purport to have any such guarantee they are a fraud and a lie; and the purchaser who buys them, and pays good money for them, on the strength of any such pretended endorsement, will find that he has been swindled. If agents, or brokers, or speculators, or railroad officers, represent that the State is in any form responsible for the payment of interest or principal of said bonds, they are guilty of misrepresentation, and purchasers will very soon find out the fact.

The Constitution of the State of Illinois provides that—

> "The State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenue, contract debts never to exceed, in the aggregate, $50,000. The moneys thus borrowed shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to repay the debt thus made, and to no other purpose; and no other debt, except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the State in time of war by payment of which the faith of the State is pledged, shall be created, unless the law creating the same shall be submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all votes cast for and against it at a General Assembly at such election. The General Assembly may also provide for the publication of such law for three months, at least, before the vote of the people shall be taken upon the same, and, moreover, shall be made, at the time, for the payment of the interest thereon annually, as it shall accrue, by a tax levied for the purpose, or from other sources of revenue—which law, providing for the payment of such interest as aforesaid, shall be irrepealable until such debt be paid: *And provided, further*, that the law levying the tax shall be submitted to the people with the law creating the debt to be contracted.
>
> "*The proceeds of the State shall not, in any manner, be paid out in aid of, any private corporation, association, or individual.*"

This is the only mode by which the State of Illinois can create a debt or assume a liability. There is no pretence that these bonds have been endorsed by the State, or that the State has loaned its credit on their account in any form known to the law. The last Legislature attempted the fraud of appropriating, for some years to come, certain State taxes to pay the interest on these bonds; but that, at the most, single mere appropriation, cannot extend beyond the term of two years, unless renewed by subsequent Legislatures.

But the Legislature never had any constitutional authority to thus misappropriate the State revenue. Consequently we are in a rush to push these bonds upon the public, and get what can be obtained from us before their illegality is established. Eastern newspapers can render their readers a better service than to warn them that the people of Illinois is in no way, however true, responsible for the principal or interest on any of these bonds, and that any representations of such liability on the part of the State are fraudulent.

Some of the towns issuing these bonds have created a debt equal to 60 per cent of the cash value of all the real and personal property in the town. For, if any, of it is counties, cities, or towns, which make no provision for a tax to meet either principal or interest of these bonds. They are relying upon the chance of stealing the State revenue for the purpose, and, unless the can hereafter foist the debt upon the State there will be a general repudiation of all these bogus debts. The holders of these bonds will then be out of pocket, and destitute of remedy. If they buy bonds illegally issued, or issued in an amount above the capacity of the issuers to pay, they take their own risk.

OUR LOCAL TAXATION.

The rate of taxation for State, county, and municipal purposes in the city of Chicago has reached a critical and dangerous point, where we must have economy or we will have disaster. The rate may be approximated from the following exhibit:

Purpose.	Valuation.	State Assessment per cent.	Amount of Tax.
City	$166,000,000	1½	$2,990,000
Special Assessments			2,000,000
Bonds			1,000,000
State	$8,000,000	1 8-10	1,040,000
County	12,000,000	1	120,000
West Park			80,000
South Park			160,000
Total			$8,190,000

Here we have a total taxation amounting to about 3 1-2 per cent on the full valuation of the real and personal property of the city. Real estate earning a nominal income of 10 per cent pays more than a third of its returns in taxes. Real estate renting for 7 per cent of its value pays nearly one-half of its income for city, county, and State taxes. All this is exclusive of national taxes.

There should be an immediate effort made in all departments of the city government to retrench. The conclusion is, that paying for supporting an average of 320 vagabonds in the Bridewell some $28,000 a year, or $900 per year each, more than their earnings. It costs more to the county to graduate a rogue at the Bridewell than the ordinary cost of sending a young man through college. What is there about our Bridewell that should cost the county $2.50 per day for every vagabond it boards there, over and above the income received on their labor, when it might board him as a gentleman at a first-rate hotel, by the week, at a less loss? While these 320 vagabonds are in the Bridewell, the city is employing an equal number of industrious men to work on its streets, sewers, and public improvements. The labor of the city reprobates, properly handled, instead of being a burden on the city of $90 per day, ought to produce an income of $300 a-day. If no competent prison manager can be obtained to make these blackguards self-supporting as prisoners, let them work in with ball and chain on our public works, streets, and sewers, as they do under the more economical governments of Great Britain and France. Such a reform would have a good effect on the criminals, as well as on our finances. All visionary public improvements, got up in the interest of contractors, should be suspended until the tax-payers of the city shall be again in the mood to authorize them to forward Chicago as done enough in the way of public improvements to place her in the van of civilization, in that respect. Her present population enjoy peculiar and unrivaled advantages, and have only to go on paying supply for taxes as they need now to so reduce the cost of our city government that the rates of taxation will not prove a greater burden on the future growth of the city than the absence of such improvements would have been. We have substantial evidences that the degree of depression existing in rents in Chicago is not so great as in New York city, which, however, is also cursed by enormous taxes. It is, perhaps, not greater than that now generally incident to the fall of gold, decline in prices, and uncertainty attending the immediate future. The large number of first-class blocks erected in Chicago during the past and previous year have also occasioned some shrinkage in rentals, selling, and building. But, besides these temporary causes, it is undeniable that we need financial reforms of a very vigorous character in most of the departments of the city government. The reform expressed by the people at the last municipal election is irreversible, and means constant reform. The new City Council ought to cut down the estimates of the next municipal year, pruned and spaded, by at least two millions of dollars.

A private letter from South Pass City, Wyoming Territory, dated February 22, says that the Carico mine, near that place, which is in the Sweetwater mining district, has yielded 405 ounces of gold, of the value of $9,000, from 74 tons of quartz—the result of six days' working with a six-stamp mill. This is an extraordinary yield. We doubt whether any quartz mine discovered in that country have ever produced an equivalent result. South Pass City is 55 miles north of the Union Pacific Railroad; but the stage route usually taken (from Bryan Station) makes the distance about 100 miles from the railroad.

THE CIRCUMLOCUTION OFFICE.

During the debate in the House of Representatives on the Civil Appropriation bill, while a proposition was pending to create an additional "Assistant Commissioner" in one of the departments, the whole business of the civil service was somewhat rudely ventilated. It was generally conceded that the number of persons employed was largely in excess of what was needed, and that the immense additional expenditure was caused by the utter absence of organization or system. In the debate, Mr. Dawes advocated the establishment of the new office, because the same clerks required a large reduction in the number of other officers. He also stated that some time ago Congress cut off some thirty clerks in one branch of the service, whereupon the bureau chief rushed to the House demanding their restoration. When asked if, after his long experience in office, he could not suggest some mode whereby efficiency could be secured by a smaller force, this chief of bureau said that, if he could have the management so as to reorganize and redistribute the force, he could do the work with one-half its number of clerks. Yet that same officer, Mr. Dawes stated, has insisted upon appropriating $100,000 annually for officers acknowledged to be unnecessary.

Another member stated that a lawyer who had obtained a judgment in the Court of Claims, which is payable at the Treasury upon presentation of the record, had refused to waiting the number of hours in which he had to apply before he could get the money. The last trade is as follows:

1. Went to chief clerk of First Auditor. He stated account and completed the interest.
2. Went to another clerk in same office, who copied and indorsed the account.
3. Went to another clerk in First Comptroller's Office, who registered it in his book the number and amount of the account.
4. Went to chief clerk of First Comptroller, who examined the account and signed a warrant of interest.
5. Went to First Comptroller, who signed it.
6. Went back to No. 3.—no again verified it.
7. Went to Register Clerk, by no one was registered it.
8. Went to Deputy Register, who signed it.
9. Went to Warrant Clerk and obtained warrant.
10. Went to Warrant Clerk, who countersigned it.
11. Went to Hartley, Assistant Secretary, who signed it.
12. Went to Lash, First Comptroller's Office, who very evidently signed it.
13. Went to First Comptroller, who signed it.
14. Went to Register Clerk, who copied it.
15. Went to Register Allison, who signed the warrant.
16. Went to Mann, who took my receipt for the warrant and handed me a check.
17. Treasured Mann to endorse check.

Another clerk remarked that a case before the Quartermaster's Department has to pass through all the offices of that branch; then it passes through the Third Auditor's office; then through the Second Comptroller's, and from that branch to the Secretary of War; thence it goes back to the Quartermaster's Department, and, after passing through it, is returned to the Secretary of War; thence to the Comptroller, and again to the Auditor. This is before the claim is allowed. If money has to be paid, it has, in addition, to pass through all the same stages in which the judgment was carried up to Mann,—who, we trust, does not finish the business with whiskey toddy in every case. All this circumlocution is the result of having too many distinct branches of each bureau, and too many clerks in each branch.

Notwithstanding these facts, freely confessed, Congress persists, year after year, in maintaining this cumbersome, inefficient, and expensive system of doing business.

OUR FUTURE POPULATION.

In 1815 Mr. Elkanah Watson, of Philadelphia, made a calculation as to the decennial increase of the population of the United States. He had before him at the time the returns of the census taken in 1790, 1800, and 1810. The population in 1810 was 7,239,903. Mr. Watson predicted what the result of future censuses would be, and his predictions and the actual figures show a remarkable coincidence, as follows:

	Watson's Actuals	Actuals
1820	8,920,754	8,638,131
1830	12,114,926	12,866,020
1840	17,115,295	17,069,453
1850	23,256,665	23,191,876
1860	31,755,934	31,443,321

Mr. Watson died in 1842, having lived to see his calculations almost literally verified in the censuses of the three decennial periods which had intervened.

His estimate for the remainder of the century was as follows:

1870	39,695,000
1880	48,450,941
1890	60,253,960
1900	75,066,975
1910	93,458,293

For the period beyond the close of the century Mr. Watson did not venture to make his estimate, and, assuming that in 1900 the population will be 100,000,000, and in consequence of dense population, intestine and foreign wars, a possible subdivision in consequences into several republics, he estimates the future increase will be one-third in each twenty years for the next forty years after the year 1900; one-third in the next thirty years, and one-fifth for the next forty years. This would give the following results:

1910	133,000,000
1930	177,000,000
1950	212,000,000
1970	265,000,000
1990	318,000,000

While this is an estimate of our probable future population, we suppose it involves an extension of our territorial domain so as to realize the demands of those who want an "ocean-bound republic."

The Washington *Chronicle*, from which we copy the above figures, states that the population of the British Islands in 1861 was 29,321,288. In 1866 this had increased to 30,369,845. While this is true, it should be remembered that British statesmen have reached the conclusion that those islands are too thickly populated; and, with a view to reduce population, the aid of the government is invoked to carry out an extensive system of deportation, or emigration to the British colonies and other countries for a bonus. It is very likely that, for the next century, the emigration to the United States from Great Britain and Ireland will equal the natural increase of the population of those islands.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR ALASKA.

The brilliant fiscal results arising from the purchase of Alaska—to-wit:

Annual receipts	$ 21,849 34
Annual disbursements	397,789 19

—suggests to us that there are available means at hand for increasing the expenditures very largely, without employing any new functionaries for the purpose. The Engineer Corps of the United States have presented, in one form or another, estimates for public improvements,—in the way of new and improved harbors, rivers, canals, sprees for falls, fortifications, breakwaters, dams, locks, and all the other devices to compel commerce to flow to points where it now refuses to go,—which will involve an expenditure, direct and contingent, for over $100,000,000. The Architectural Superintendent of the Treasury has also been industriously engaged in estimating appropriations in his line of business, requiring, if carried out, an expenditure, perhaps, of $100,000 a year for the next thirty years. We suggest, for the present, and until the people recover a little from the taxation which consumes about one-half their gross earnings, that these two big items of expenditure be relieved from further duty in this part of the republic, and that their future operations be confined to Alaska. That country offers an unlimited field for estimates. There are, perhaps, 1,000 islands, great and small, and each island has, on an average, three eligible sites for harbors and fortifications. The Superintending Architect might travel with the engineers, and, whenever the latter found a place where the government might make a harbor at a cost of $250,000, the Architect might estimate for a building to be used as a Custom House, Court House, Post Office, and also a Marine Hospital, like that at Chicago, for $500,000.

An officer has just sent in a report of an exploration of the Kvichpak or Youkon River, in Alaska, which he proposes to be "as large and long, the third river of the world," which estimate is undoubtedly correct. This river has been infamously neglected by the Russian engineers; and its channel has become so mysterious that it is often impossible to find it. There are shoals and rapids, and the current is irregular. Owing to neglect, the banks have, in repeated instances, been washed away, and the trees have fallen into the stream. The river channel is thus obstructed, and might be shortened. It receives large tributaries, each of which, with a sufficient expenditure, might be made navigable to its sources, and thus American commerce be extended, not only along the line of the Kvichpak, or Youkon, but also into the valleys of the Agenchick, Nocotachigut, Chiugulan, Alonkonzik, Atuloncoola Kuchekagut, and other great natural highways which no nation can afford to see abandoned. It appears that the Youkon has falls, or rapids, like those at Louisville, and Keokuk, and St. Anthony. These are grievous impediments to navigation, especially when water is low, and the Engineer Corps would have a noble exercise in estimating how much money the government should spend annually in remedying those defects. It is strange that statesmen, in providing these "highways for commerce," should have placed such difficulties in the way of navigation.

But we need make no suggestions, either to the Superintending Engineer or to the Engineer Corps, as to the unequalled facilities for expending money in Alaska. Their long experience will point out to them countless localities where the disbursement of half a million dollars per annum for twenty years would triumph over a sand-bar, arrest the decay of the rocks under a waterfall, or give six feet depth of water where only five and a half can now be had. It appears that Fort Youkon has been established—compiled by some British sharers as a trading post, and now it is found that that fort is within our territory. A government agent has ordered them off, but the fellows insist upon carrying the buildings with them, thereby drawing to British soil the commerce which belongs to us. A fire-proof building, to take the place of the old log fort; built of granite and furnished with suitable desks, mirrors, and carpets, would perhaps prevent this diversion of commerce, and keep our people from trading with the British, and from being ground down by "pauper labor." In short, one hundred millions may be spent in Alaska in building and improving harbors, digging out rivers, blasting rocks, putting up light-houses, and in other work around rapids, constructing dams, straightening channels, and building Custom Houses, Post Offices, Marine Hospitals, Court Houses, lighthouses, etc. By uniting the Architectural Bureau with the estimating branch of the Engineer Corps, we have no doubt the two can find objects upon which the government may spend most of its annual revenue. We would like to have Professor Mallet's estimator for a Custom House at the mouth of the Kvichpak, and the engineers' estimate for improving the navigation of the Kouskokvim. The present trade of the Youkon and its tributaries is equal to 20,000 beaver skins per annum, and the Federal moneys, say, $4,000. With the improvements and expenditures these two departments might recommend, it might be increased, in course of time, fully 100 per cent.

EXIT PERE HYACINTHE.

The Pope has issued a decree secularizing Pere Hyacinthe, which, the cable mysteriously informs us, is "satisfactory to all parties." Pere Hyacinthe is, therefore, no longer a priest or a member of any religious order, but is simply, as before his ordination, M. Charles Loyson, a Catholic, without, however, resting under any ban or disgrace. Had he designed to enter the ministry of any Protestant Church, he would probably have preferred excommunication outright. The report confirms Pere Hyacinthe's declarations, while in the country, that he desired to remain a Catholic. Remaining a Catholic and no longer a priest, there is nothing to be a necessity that a person of Mr. Loyson's great oratorical abilities should either enter upon political life, for which his talents and genius fit him in many respects, or return to the role of a teacher or professor, in which he spent the years preceding his *début* as a pulpit orator.

If the story be true that Pere Hyacinthe's affections had been won from celibacy and the priesthood by a beautiful and accomplished lady of Boston, Mass., whom he has purposed to marry upon being released from the vows of the Church, we can easily account, not only for his visit to America, and, while in America, to Boston, but for the eagerness with which he pressed upon his friends receive the Pope's disposition of his case. If this be the direction in which the Hyacinthine zephyrs are blowing at present, they may be expected soon to waft him back to the shores of the new world. Vanity, Solomon spoke from experience and with profound knowledge of his subject, when he declared that "There are three things which we cannot comprehend; yea, four that I know not: the flying of an eagle in the air, the way of a serpent on a rock, the way of a ship in the sea, and the way of a man with a maid." We embrace this occasion to renew to the people of Chicago our claim for consideration for the Church he represents, particularly in that feature of its discipline which ceases to look for works of vital piety in a man after he has fallen in love.

The Next Transit of Venus.

The English Government has taken the initiative in the matter of observing the next transit of the planet Venus over the sun's disc, and the subject was deemed of sufficient importance to call forth the Queen's speech, in the recent speech to the legislators of the United Kingdom. It has been decided to detail four parties to observe the phenomenon, to watch the transit. The Governments of Russia and Prussia will each send out one or more parties of astronomical observers, and the United States will assist in observing not the grand problem of the earth's distance from the sun will be rendered by Transit, as it occurred in 1769 century present the very best positions that could be selected for observation of the important phenomenon.

The first observations of the transit made by the Government of the United States to aid in the work, by the Coast Survey Office of the United States North and North, will be taken the sun's horizon during the transit. At the time of the ingress, the sun will be rising, and, and seen on the Eastern coast of Australia, and at the egress it will be low above half way between that point and the island of Kerguelen's Land, where it will be almost necessarily be within 30 degrees of one of these points, and the best positions on the New York Coast are not more than 15 degrees. The displacement of the planet, are those situated near a line which will be in a plane passing through the sun's centre, and perpendicular to the line of sight, and the greatest displacement will be in the sun's horizon.

The nearest point on this line, to the United States, lies in the Western Aleutian Islands, near the coast of Kamschatka, and this point will probably be occupied by a party of Russian astronomers, and it is open to the objection of extreme cold and bad weather. The more accessible point, after that, are near the Mediterranean, in the neighborhood of Alexandria and Smyrna, which will probably be occupied by European observers. The phenomena can be watched most advantageously from the Southern Hemisphere, and the party detailed by the Chamber of Commerce, obtaining they would be safer there than in a port that has been. A few days ago it was discovered that the large jumbar had broken open one of the water, turn the screw from the boats, and that the latter as not unable for four cents per pound. Several enterprising citizens were found anxious about the contents of which had been stored on board. An effort was made to recover the boat, but the water was found to be too rough to permit the small steamer to approach. The Swyre was sold for $18,000, but they were much more.

The Wayne County (Penn.) *Herald* says: "A few years ago Honesdale, Penn., was a place of Germans who may rarely be called to mind the clean-cut wrecks of this vicinity. His wife does not know their whereabouts. Finally, their remains were found under a pile of earth with which he had been adapted to the wants of American students. Professor Kinkel has resigned in this season, and subquantitatively escaped his starts from the quality of plagiarism. His book has also received the severest criticism from the critics, and many receive more or less severe notices from the press of Germany. "Outlines" has received. He has probably not gained a more exact idea of the glories of mysterious Orient than he has previously possessed. He, himself, as a contributor to the *Jornal* department of the *North American*, has dealt extensively with the Far East, and has appeared in connection with the Persian question. Dr. John Lord's "Old Roman World," for the use of using a queer plasterboard, and is now in the hands of the printers. It is the handicapper fortunate—manna enough for everybody—he is good in literature, the Bachelor Doctor may find a wife, and the Professor in the future to think that the pen of the critic is to be used mainly for purposes of shaping.

SHARP RENEWS ITS WORK.

The tariff question is naturally attracting much attention, and our numerous foes of all classes. The Free Trade League, which has been recently organized, is very strong in the number and character of its members. The Hon. Edward Atkinson, A. Butler, an arrant Republican, and among the Vice Presidents is Hon. James F. Joy. Of the latter gentleman's connection with the League the Detroit *Free Press* says: "

THE COURTS.

Strong Motions to Contempts Before Justice of the Peace —The Wiggin-Wentworth Case.

Chauncey V. Bowen Reappointed a South Park Commissioner —Several Convicts Sentenced.

Police Matters and Miscellaneous.

Justice Wheeler.

Strong Motions to Contempts Before Justice of the Peace—The Wiggin-Wentworth Case.

Joseph Twiss, alias Alive—Not Dead, alias Twiss Alive, was up on an old charge of assault and battery, preferred by Thomas Mack, a boy.

Mr. Twiss is the gentleman who was arrested on the charge of contempt of court in the Wiggin-Wentworth case, and fined $50 and costs, which he refused to pay, and was committed to the County Jail. He was released on a writ of habeas corpus, and the case was brought before Justice Wheeler for a hearing.

Mr. Twiss was represented by Messrs. Lyon & Lyon, and Mr. Mack by Messrs. Hoyne & Miller.

Mr. Lyon moved to dismiss the case, on the ground that the complaint was not sworn to, and that the affidavit was defective.

Mr. Hoyne argued that the affidavit was sufficient, and that the case should be tried on its merits.

Mr. Lyon argued that the affidavit was not sufficient, and that the case should be dismissed.

Justice Wheeler said that he would not dismiss the case, but would allow the complainant to amend his affidavit.

Mr. Lyon moved to strike out the affidavit, on the ground that it was not sworn to

SCHOOL MEETING.

Discussion of the West Division Water Supply Question.

Bridewell Keeper—The California Banquet—Revision of Ordinances, Etc.

Removal of a Horse-Railway Track Ordered—Licensing Vehicles—Express Stands.

Lots for New Engine Houses—Extended Canal Boats—Their Exclusion from Portions of the River.

$1,000 Worth of Time.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last night. Present—President John Comiskey in the chair, and Ald. Cox, Somers, Donnelly, Dixon, Rabe, Montgomery, Calkins, Meaney, Dingy, Whitaker, Hoover, Tracey, Hicker, Bateman, Hidrich, Powell, W. S., Powell, George, Hooker, Wilcox, Russell, Walsh, Woodard, McCotter, Robinson, Campbell, Gill, Steel, Buehler, McGrath, Tyler, Berger, Sennitz, Bagley, McGauley, Kehoe, Devine.

WORKING HORSE.

Ald. Cox rose to a question of privilege. He had come, at the last meeting, in vindication his character from charges made. He had since been informed that the matter was due to a typographical error. He hoped the manners in which he referred would so state.

Ald. McCotter made the necessary explanation.

The report of the Committee on Markets, advise in approving of Chief City Weigher, Wise was signed and concurred in.

WEST DIVISION WATER SUPPLY.

Ald. Campbell moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the report of the Committee on Water Supply for the West Division had been concurred in.

Ald. Hoffen hoped this would not be done. The reports complained of were necessary. No objection could be made on the ground of the location of the works, since no one knew where they were to be.

Ald. Campbell said his objection was to running a long 30-inch tunnel diagonally across the city, keeping all one man hour the less, and locating the new pumping works either a mile and a half from the lake, or else in the heart of the city. In the latter case there would probably be no increase of water carried to Western avenue. Between Ashland and Harrison avenues it was not the way to supply the West Division to put the new works down at six miles from the present limits. At present, too, the West Division used the largest amount of water. It would require quite an addition to divert the enterprise, but to it a proper thing to do.

Ald. Holden stated that if the new works were on the branch, 2,000 feet of pipe could be constructed more cheaply, and the West Division supplied as easily as at the present location of the works.

A vote was then taken, resulting—yeas, 13; nays, 22, as follows:

Yeas—Ald. Dixon, Tracey, Russell, Walsh, Woodward, McCotter, Rosing S. Campbell, Gill, Rabe, Comiskey, Calkins, Meaney, Dingy, Whitaker, Hoover, Hicker, Bateman, Hidrich, Powell, W. S., Powell, George, Hooker, Wilcox, Russell, Walsh, Woodard, McCotter, Robinson, Campbell, Gill, Steel, Buehler, McGrath, Tyler, Berger, Sennitz, Bagley, McGauley, Kehoe, Devine.

Nays—Ald. Donnelly, Hahn, Montgomery, McAvoy, Cox, Somers,